

McGill Daily

VOL. VIII. No. 35.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1918.

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HISTORICAL CLUB HOLDS FIRST MEET

Papers Read by D. Gardner and F. Grier.

ATTENDANCE GOOD.

"Labour and New Social Order" and "Lloyd George" Were Subjects.

At a well-attended meeting of the Historical Club, held in Strathcona Hall last night, two ably-composed papers were presented by Messrs. Grier and Gardner. The meeting opened at eight o'clock, with the President, G. Grosjean, in the chair. After a few words of welcome to the new members present, Grosjean introduced the honorary president, Dr. Fryer, who made a few introductory remarks. Gardner then began his paper by referring to the article which appeared in "The New Republic" entitled "Labour and the New Social Order," a synopsis of which he gave, as follows:

LABOUR AND THE NEW SOCIAL ORDER.

Introduction.

- (a) The End of a Civilization.
- (b) The Pillars of the House.

I.—The Universal Enforcement of a National Minimum.

- (a) The Legislative Regulation of Employment.
- (b) The Organization of Demobilization.
- (c) Securing Employment for All.
- (d) Social Insurance Against Unemployment.

II.—The Democratic Control of Industry.

- (a) Immediate Nationalization.
- (b) Control of Capitalist Industry.

III.—A Revolution in National Finance

IV.—The Surplus Wealth for the Common Good.

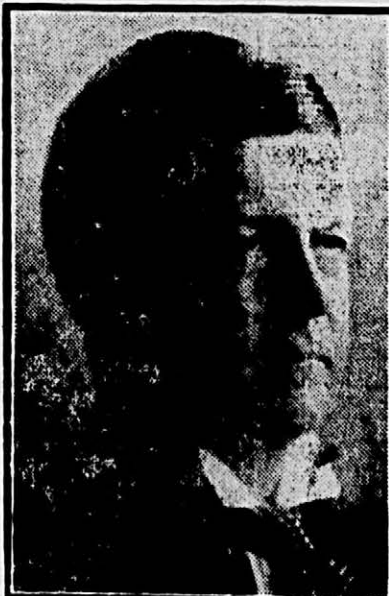
Gardner's criticism upon this article we print below:—

In modern times, the above proposals laid down by the British Labour Party, are perhaps the most Democratic and the best attempt to formulate a scheme, which would remove class privilege, and bring about a better spirit of fraternity. To examine the policy of this great Democratic party and only see the cold, heavy iron hand of legislation, is to miss the very heart and spirit of their endeavour. To me, almost the whole scheme is throbbing with the spirit of brotherhood and with the purpose of seeking to help each, that each may help all. They have thus begun, so far as I can see, at the right end of the ladder. Their purpose being to lift those on to the first rung who already are beneath; its method is one of genuinely lifting up not of pulling down.

The enforcement of a universal national minimum is one great step in that endeavour of lifting up society. This is long overdue. That there is so much disease and ill-health caused from insufficient food, clothing and the necessities of life, and this because of an inadequate remuneration, surely in these times only needs to be mentioned to be rectified. I recognize full well that some are capable of doing more than others at the same trade; but the man least capable ought to have a salary which will keep him in decent clothing and shelter and the man most capable could be given more. Again, in demobilization, there will be the peril of so many being

(Continued on Page 2.)

HEAD OF PHILOSOPHY DEPT.



DR. CALDWELL.

Author of Articles on Social Service.

INDOOR TRACK MEET WILL BE HELD SOON

Meeting Track Club in Union 5 P.M. To-morrow to Fix Details.

A meeting will be held on Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, in the Union, in order to make definite plans regarding an indoor track meet to be held in the near future.

This track meet will undoubtedly be one of the biggest sporting events of the season, and will undoubtedly be of great interest to all the students. It was unfortunate that it was impossible to hold a track meet last fall, and the indoor events promise to more than recompense the students for the inconvenience suffered at that time.

Last year there were several men about the college who were capable of showing up well in any meet, and with the addition of several of the former stars who have returned from the front, a very good turnout is expected. In addition, there are several men in the first year who have been prominent in their preparatory schools, and these also will certainly make a good showing in the meet.

Macdonald College has already been communicated with in regard to participating in the meet, and will undoubtedly have several entries in all the events. Macdonald have always had many good athletes among their students, and very keen competition is assured.

The students about the University must understand that the success or failure of such an undertaking depends upon the support tendered by them. The best manner of showing that they are willing to support the club is by turning out in large numbers to-morrow afternoon at the meeting of the Track Club and voicing their opinions in regard to having such an event.

There will be many activities along sporting lines this session. Turn out and make this one a huge success.

LATE LIEUT. C. B. TINLING.

A memorial service will be held on Sunday, December 15th, at 11 a.m., in St. George's Church, Windsor Street, for the late Lieut. Tinling and other men who have fallen.

All students who were on active service with Lieut. Tinling are earnestly requested to attend.

UNIVERSITY ZIONIST SOCIETY.

There will be a meeting of the University Zionist Society, this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Baron de Hirsch Institute, Bleury St. Dr. Melamed will be the speaker.

ENJOYABLE SMOKER HELD AT THE UNION

Mandolin Club Give Several Good Numbers.

EXCELLENT PROGRAMME.

Dr. Porter, Dean Lee, Professor Brown and Dr. Sullivan Were Guests.

The first smoker of the Science Undergraduate Society was held last night in the McGill Union, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all those present. The Freshman year was poorly represented, only a few having turned out. This fact was noticed by all, and it is to be hoped that in future the Freshmen will show more interest in events of this nature. The Society looks to the Freshmen to keep alive the spirit of enthusiasm in the faculty and they in turn should consider it their duty to support all events of this nature.

The professoriate was represented by our Honorary President, Dr. J. B. Porter, Dr. R. W. Lee, Dean of the Faculty of Law, Prof. Brown, and Dr. Sullivan. We thank them for their presence and trust that they enjoyed the event.

During the evening Dr. Sullivan was called upon to address the students and responded very nobly. In the course of his remarks he impressed upon those present the need to appreciate the value of subjects in the curriculum which he termed "mental calisthenics." He said that the main value of these subjects was to train the student's brain to think and exercise and was not put in to fill up space on the time-table. He also said that apart from this fact these subjects were of real value in connection with others in the higher years.

Dr. Sullivan also went on to say that students should realize that Technical knowledge as gained here was only a preparation for their work after they had received their diploma. He pointed out, that students leaving college could not be expected to undertake any and every engineering problem which presented itself, but that each one required special consideration which could only be adequately given after practical experience had been gained relative to the special problem on hand. In a general way Dr. Sullivan tried to impress on us that we must not consider ourselves expert engineers upon graduation, but he also gave us to understand that we were the ones best fitted to tackle these problems.

After he had finished speaking, the McGill Mandolin Club gave several selections that were much appreciated. The thanks of the Science Undergraduates is due to these men who contributed in a large degree to the success of the evening. The President then called upon Professor R. W. Lee, Dean of the Faculty of Law.

Dean Lee first thanked the society for inviting him to be present. He remarked that there was a decided connection between the profession of Law and Engineering. This is brought out in particular by the fact that recently he has had applications from two Science graduates, one of them a McGill man, for permission to attend lectures in the Law Faculty. The importance of law to a business man is to enable him to keep some sort of a check on his lawyer so that he will

(Continued on Page 3.)



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SETTING THE PACE

Incomplete returns in connection with yesterday's canvass for the Y.M.C.A. show a generous resolve on the part of the returned men to give to the utmost. They have set the pace.

The work of the McGill Y.M.C.A. in France has not been forgotten.

Our returned comrades realize with gratitude what the aims of the Y.M.C.A. are and what it is doing to realize them. Do you?

McGill Daily

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1918.

A WORD OF WARNING.

It is seldom that we feel tempted to write an editorial which is composed solely for the purpose of verbally chastising a section of our College community, or of taking our fellow-Students to task for a lack of consideration, but this, we feel, is one of the occasions on which such action is really necessary.

The Redpath Library is open to McGill Students six days of the week, and they are allowed all the privileges of the building by the authorities. In return, they are expected to show a certain amount of the consideration which befits a gentleman. The library regulations, which appear in the calendar of the University are prominently displayed at the librarian's desk, and it is only right and proper that they should be observed. Yet there are some folk, it appears, who are quite impervious to any appeal which is not driven home with sufficient force to make itself painfully evident.

The unpleasant fact must be faced that there are still vandals (we can call them nothing else) who can be guilty of damaging and defacing the books borrowed by them from the librarian's desk. This sort of conduct is indefensible. In the first place, it is an abuse of the privileges extended by the library to the Students and tends to lower the Student body in the eyes of the authorities. Then from a bookworm's point of view it is a positive crime, and the very thought of a scarce and valuable volume being irretrievably injured by one who has no instincts above those of a savage is enough to make him shudder. Above all, however, it is an exhibition of rank bad taste and disregard for the rights and feelings of others, and as such should not be tolerated among the Students of McGill.

It is possible that some of the guilty ones have been merely thoughtless and that it will be sufficient in their case to point out the error of their ways. For those who are beyond any feeling of shame there remains the bringing into effect of Regulation Nine of the Redpath Library which reads, "Writing or making any mark upon any books belonging to the Library is unconditionally forbidden. Any person found guilty of wilfully damaging any book in any way shall be excluded from the Library and shall be debarred from the use thereof for such time as the Library Committee shall determine."

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING.

About 250,000 school boys have registered for military training in the State of New York under the new state law making this compulsory. This law also provides that no boy who has not enrolled and received the proper certificate may be employed nor will he be permitted to attend school.

"The commission has maintained from the beginning that it had no desire to make soldiers of the boys subject to the training, but it does desire to develop those qualities which make for military efficiency and well-ordered civil existence" according to the Military Training Commission explanation of the lengthy question-naire the boys have to fill out.

"Military training in New York State is far more than simply military drill, which is usually brought to mind when military training is mentioned. It is training for citizenship in which military drill, physical and vocational training are all brought to bear as a

only in time of war but also in time of peace. The section of the military law prescribing military training for boys specifically states that this requirement may be met in part by vocational training or experience specifically preparing boys for service useful to the state, in the maintenance of defence, in the promotion of public safety, in the conservation and development of the state's resources, or in the construction and maintenance of public improvements."

Boys attending day school were not required to answer many questions, but those employed on farms or in other work were given long lists.

The commission is not only getting information necessary in order that military drill units may be established, but is also accomplishing a large part of the work necessary for its bureau of vocational training to carry out the law, and securing information of great value to employers of boys, state, federal and private organizations working in the interest of the boys, and to the boys of the State themselves.

What city is like an habitual drunkard? Berlin is always on a

HISTORICAL CLUB

HOLDS FIRST MEET.

(Continued from Page 1.)

cast suddenly adrift and the lowering of wages, all calls for a speedy restitution. The returned soldier, or munition worker cannot surely be allowed to fall into the clutches of charity or the Poor Law (especially in Great Britain). The plan adopted by the Labour Party to my mind is the one best adapted to prevent either the soldier or munition worker being so cruelly dealt with. Through the trade unions and the various professional associations they can get assistance and also the best way for keeping up the standard of the wages. Those that might have to begin some new line of trade, if otherwise dealt with might have to accept some low remuneration and bring about a tendency to reduce wages, which when he became proficient would be a handicap on himself. Getting assistance through either of these agencies, trade unions, or professional associations, according to what he desired, would give him a better chance of receiving a larger remuneration.

The Democratic control of industry is another effort in their plan to help and encourage all. Arthur Henderson, "The Aims of Labour," says: "The Labour Party is the party of the producers whose labour of hand and brain provide the necessities of life for all and dignity and elevate human existence. That the producers have been robbed of the major part of the fruits of their industry under the individualist system of capitalist production is a justification for the party's claims." This has been well said by a man of repute. It is the crux of the whole argument. That under private-ownership of the means of production, rather than common-ownership which has led to so much profiteering. Already in Great Britain much has been centralized during the war and the experience gained during those years could only but be helpful if the scheme was perpetuated.

When we have said all this we admit that the entire scheme is by no means perfect. I would take issue with them regarding the liquor question. In their policy they suggest, "Localities should have conferred upon them facilities (a) to prohibit the sale of liquor within their boundaries; (b) to reduce the number of licenses and regulate the conditions under which they may be held; (c) if a locality decides that licenses are to be granted, to determine whether such licenses shall be under private or any form of public control." I hold, knowing something of the situation especially in Scotland, that it is more than a local question, it is a national one and that local option will only aggravate the situation rather than heal it. The only right thing to do with liquor, is just the same as one would do to keep the wolf from the door, slay the wolf. I submit then that the best thing to do with liquor is to prohibit its manufacture. Besides, like burglary or vice it ought to be put down.

A Revolution in National Finance.

Arthur Henderson, in the book mentioned above, quotes almost exactly from the policy of the Labour Party. "We believe that indirect taxation upon commodities should not fall upon any necessity of life, but should be limited to luxuries, especially and principally those which it is socially desirable to extinguish." This is the whole reason for, or one great reason for the taxation, that some things are really luxuries and obviously the poor have very few, and again that there are other things which it would be better socially to discontinue. Surely there can be no great objection to levy heavy taxes on these. Then, too, they agree that no taxation either on the farmer, manufacturer or trader should interfere with commerce production or curtail communication or transport.

In their policy the Labour Party say, "We have allowed the riches of our mines, the rental value of the lands superior to the margin of cultivation, the extra profits of the fortunate capitalists, even the material outcome of scientific discoveries—which ought by now to have made this Britain of ours immune from class poverty or from any widespread destitution—to be absorbed by individual proprietors; and then donated very largely to the senseless luxury of an idle rich class." This surplus, as hinted would have been used by the Labour Party in removing "destitution, caring for the aged, sick and infirm (including that for maternity and infancy) etc." Thus this surplus wealth instead of going to make men superfluously wealthy, would eliminate taxation and remove a situation which is a large stain in Great Britain. From this source too, would come means, whereby scientific investigation would be encouraged, better recreation and the like, would be encouraged.

Again, the Labour Party are not content to keep within their own shores, but seek a closer communication with all that go to make up the vast British Empire. They stand

(To be Continued.)

MISS HURLBATT GIVES ADDRESS BEFORE Y.W.C.A.

Miss Hammill Was Also Present at Meeting.

"OPENINGS FOR WOMEN."

50 Per Cent. of Graduates of R.V.C. Had Adopted Teaching Profession.

About a week ago, small programme leaflets announcing the subjects of the general meetings of the Y.W.C.A. were distributed among the undergraduates of the R.V.C. Even in cold print the character of the first meeting had an interesting appeal. It announced that Miss Hurlbatt would open the meeting with an address on "Openings for Women," and that four members of the Association would give short talks on four typical branches of Summer Work in which they had been engaged during the past summer. On Monday of this week appeared a most delightful poster with four corner sketches, illustrating "A Farmerette," "A School Marm," "A Canning Factory" and "A Bit of a Labrador Coast." The programme leaflet, the pastel poster, and a genuine interest which all the undergraduates feel in the undertakings of their fellows, made for a large and enthusiastic audience.

After opening the meeting with a prayer, Miss Patterson-Smyth expressed her pleasure at the exceeding good fortune which had enabled Miss Hammill, the Association's elder sister, to be with us for our first meeting. Miss Hurlbatt was then introduced by the president. In addressing the students of R.V.C., Miss Hurlbatt called attention to the excellent review of the "Openings for Women" given by Miss Louise Macdonald in a report to the Economic Club, and printed at length in the McGill Daily—bird's-eye view of things as they are, with the problems involved indicated, and the forecast of the future discussed. Lately Miss Ethel Longworth, a graduate of 1912, has written articles on this question for the Montreal Star. With regard to industrial work, it will have been noticed that Miss Enid Price, 1917, recently appointed to an Economics Research Scholarship, has chosen for her subject, "The Employment of Women in Certain Industries of Montreal During the War." Miss Hurlbatt stated that in view of the present industrial situation two lessons of the past four years would be emphasized; namely that everyone who is not productively employed is a burden upon another for support for the necessities of life and for all luxuries enjoyed, and that not to acknowledge this and to act accordingly is unpatriotic. As this was a special audience, each member of which was probably looking forward to doing work of some kind, Miss Hurlbatt proposed to throw some light upon the fields of work practically open to students, by showing what college graduates have been doing.

From various reports compiled in 1910 and 1913, it was shown that 50 per cent. of the women graduates had adopted the teaching profession, 33 per cent. had married, 15 had no professional occupation, and 10 per cent. had other occupations, being engaged in library work, nursing, as missionaries, in medicine, journalism, Y.W.C.A. work, Civil Service and Domestic Science work. The reports of the recent graduated years showed that the majority of graduates became teachers, and of 43 appointments known recently to have occurred among the whole body of graduates, 37 were for teaching, 6 for various other purposes. The obvious deductions to make from these figures are that teaching is the great professional occupation for college women, and that there is no great change in other spheres of work.

Miss Hurlbatt urged the Canadian women to create a precedent by taking advantage of the opportunity of adventure into the great industrial world of Canada. Just because it is not made easy for women to enter the more conservative professions is not a sufficient reason for a girl not following her aims and ideals and

launching forth as a pioneer.

Domestic Science, Medicine, Law, Social Service, Library work, Government work and Physical Education all offer a free scope for a woman's career. Miss Hurlbatt was very earnest in her remarks about the teaching profession. It is ill-paid in actual returns, but it is well-paid in the service rendered. "Our men in the trenches will not thank us to neglect their children" is as true to-day as during the past four years. All the provinces are in need of teachers, because through their schools they are shaping the future citizen. If the best equipped women fail to respond to the call, the school teaching will fall into the hands of those less able to give the education that will make Canadian-born or foreign emigrant the citizens we desire them to become.

In Quebec the profession is depleted, professional standards are falling and a living wage is not offered to the teacher. A meeting to put these things before the public is being held in Windsor Hall, Friday night. It should be supported by all who care for the profession, but above all by all who care that the children of to-day shall have a fair chance, and not meet on the threshold of life in a wealthy community such as ours with a great and cruel handicap.

Miss Ruth Rogers, the first of the undergraduates to speak, gave a very vivid talk of her work as inspector in a pork and bean factory in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Miss Rogers conveyed her impressions by a series of word-pictures, depicting herself standing on Montreal West Station bidding farewell to all her friends; next, in Toronto en route for Grand Rapids, getting her orders in the noisy, dingy Davis Co., with a slippery floor to stand upon, the pig's death knell to cheer her, and a stretcher bearing a man with a broken rib to look upon. Miss Rogers then gave a description of the process of bean-canning for the British War Office, and of their duties as inspectors. Their reception was unbusinesslike and not serious, and it was to their credit that Miss Rogers and her friend stuck it. The dullness of their social life provided much time for character study. It was due to this study and a common policy, i.e., a friendly co-operation and not superiority among the hands, and business in the office, that they were able to feel at the end of three months that they had done a bit toward making inspection of War Pork and Beans something more than a farce.

Miss Isabel Milten, who is taking the combined course of B.Sc. in Arts and Medicine, with a view to being a missionary in Labrador, gave a most delightful and realistic talk upon her work there. It was all too brief, because her subject is illimitable. There is a vast need for people to go to (Continued on Page 4.)

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watch under your pillow? Because
you should never sleep on your watch.Why is it good to have a piano in
the house? You can get a few chords
(cords) out of it.What kind of wild animals are
bowed on the lawns of the parks?
Dandelions.**MEETING OF LAW
UNDERGRADUATES**Representative on House Com-
mittee Elected.A meeting of the Law Undergradu-
ates' Society was held yesterday, in
the Common Room of the Law Build-
ing, at 6 p.m., with D. Cameron in the
chair. There were two matters to be
decided upon: the election of repre-
sentative of Law on the House Com-
mittee of the Union, and to decide
whether the annual function should
take the form of a dinner or smoker.A vote was first taken to elect a
representative to the House Commit-
tee of the Union. Mr. Cloutier was
elected by a narrow margin. The
next matter discussed was that of
whether a dinner or smoker should be
held. After a rather lengthy exposi-
tion of the various merits of these
types of entertainment, it was decided
that as a dinner required some time
to prepare, it would be more advisable
to hold a smoker. A motion to this
effect, proposed by Mr. Cloutier and
seconded by G. H. Phillimore, was
carried. A. P. Grigg, Capt. W. P.
Nicholson and Max Singer were elect-
ed an Entertainment Committee.As there was no further business,
the meeting adjourned.**ENJOYABLE SMOKER**HELD AT THE UNION.
(Continued from Page 1.)know what law transactions are be-
ing carried on in his name.Professor Lee said that he had been
connected with the college for four
years, and that in an abnormal period
of the history of the University. Now
that hostilities have ceased, it is evi-
dent that the college is returning to
a normal life. This is in evidence at
present by the increased registration
in the first years. He closed his
speech with a wish that pre-war ac-
tivities might be reviewed with their
old-time vigour.The next item on the programme
were Hawaiian selections by G. E.
Cloutier and G. Fortin on the steel
guitar and the ukelele. This num-
ber was much appreciated, and several
encores were asked for. Professor
E. Brown was then called upon.His speech was chiefly of a jocular
character. He read an extract from
"Punch" for December, 1915, which
was much appreciated. He remarked
that one of the good results of this
war is that it has uncovered a fund
of humour which has been the main-
stay of the British troops in action.Next came the event of the evening,
the refreshments. These consisted of
the time-honoured cake and coffee.
Enough and to spare was provided for
all present. "Colonel" H. H. Chyler
and his staff attended the party, dis-
tributing the "Colonel's" cigars and
the "Colonel's" whisky. The "Colonel's"
was marked with the "Colonel's" war's
whisky, but none was served.After supper Dr. Porter was called
upon to say a few words and com-
menced by thanking the society for
having elected him as our Honorary
President. He mentioned the fact
that the students at present in attend-
ance were most fortunate in being
upon the threshold of an era of re-
construction during which their spe-
cial technical knowledge should fit
them to be very useful citizens. He
said he hoped to see a real awaken-
ing of enthusiasm and interest in ac-
ademic work and especially at old Mc-
Gill. In closing he related a very
amusing incident which happened to
Dean Adams in London on the day the
armistice was signed.After Dr. Porter had concluded his
remarks, Mr. Fortin played the Alma
Mater song, followed by God Save the
King. A lusty McGill yell concluded
a very enjoyable evening.**PROBLEM OF CRIMINALS
DEALT WITH.**(Continued from Dec. 11.)
people, or to the insane and feeble-
minded in a few general articles up-
on the social question? The business
of life, and the business of sociology,
it might be contended, has all to do
with normal people, working people,
with people who, at the best or at the
worst, simply do not get their due in
our modern social economy.What Abnormality Is and Crime.
To such reflections it may at once
be said that we know the "normal"
only through the "abnormal," just as
we know health through disease or
sickness. Then it has been revealed
only too clearly in our reflections up-
on poverty and upon the so-called
slum population that the poor and the
slum population are to some extent
"degenerated." They are often weak-
lings, they are less efficient, less de-
sirable as workers, less attractive
(physically and mentally) than peo-
ple of a higher social or personal
level. The latter are more normal,
have more vitality, more independ-
ence. Now degeneracy and social de-
gradation often lead to crime, for by
crime we do not necessarily mean
an outstanding offence like murder or
arson, but any offence against the cus-
toms and practices of civilized soci-**WHAT'S ON**

To-day.

1.00 p.m.—R.V.C. Undergrad. Society.
8.15 p.m.—Arts Undergrad. Smoker.
8.15 p.m.—Mandolin Club at Arts
Smoker.
—Science Sophomore-Fresh-
man Dinner at Windsor
Hotel.

Coming.

Dec. 13, 7.15 p.m.—Orchestra Rehear-
sal at Strathcona Hall.
Dec. 13, 8.30 p.m.—Meeting of Medical
Society.
Dec. 17—Med. Sophomore-Freshman
Dinner at Freeman's.
Dec. 19—Orchestra Assembly, R.V.C.
Dec. 19—Arts '19 Class Dinner.ety in the interest of government and
social stability. Street loafing is
really a crime, so is gambling. The
sale of drugged whiskey, or of adul-
terated milk, the drinking away of your
children's bread, the use of drugs to
drown misery are also crimes. Low
dance halls lead to crime, so do some
cinema pictures, and many divorce
reports in the newspapers. All de-
grees of abnormality, in short, shade
into each other. And if we go far in-
to the study of a thing like crime we
shall find that it yields to a large
extent, the same lessons that we
found to be revealed by the study of
poverty. What the criminal needs
is just what the pauper needs—to be
restored, somehow, out of his ineffi-
ciency and abnormality (criminals
simply will not work) into efficiency
and normality.Social Conditions Generate Crime.
That many of our social conditions
contribute to the making of criminals,
to the increase, rather than the de-
crease, of crime, is surely of itself
enough to make us see that many
important lessons may be drawn
from the study of crime. That
criminals, bad men and women, are
allowed, to any extent, to go loose
among ordinary people, affecting
others (especially the young, unfavor-
ably, is obviously a constant men-
ace to society. At the present mo-
ment we are all at a white heat, and
a good kind of white heat (so clear
and intelligent has been the expos-
ure) over the report of the Commit-
tee of Sixteen about the commercial-
ization and the open toleration of
the social evil that exists in Mont-
real. No further afield do we need
to go at the moment for a startling
revelation of crime-producing condi-
tions. For the step away (especi-
ally in early life) from respecta-
bility and self-respect places a per-
son at once in a world where there
is no longer the actively operative
distinction between what is crime
and what is not. In a passion world
all distinctions are broken and all
incentives to noble living abolished.The Treatment of Crime in the
Middle Ages.
The significance of all this and of a
great deal more, will become appar-
ent if we think but shortly, and in
outline, of the treatment of crime and
of criminals in the past, and then in
more recent times.The history of crime and of punish-
ment is very largely the history of
human ignorance, and of human in-
capacity, of the slow development of
man from savagery and barbarism,
from the most primitive kind of civil-
ization. From a higher point of
course, and it is a real one, every cri-
minal, every man, is in a sense a
being in danger of becoming a lost
"soul"—a fact that the abandoned
and the unfortunate often admit more
readily than the well-fed and the com-
fortable.Of the history of crime in ancient
times and in the classical world, it
is not necessary to speak. But gen-
erally speaking, in early civilization
the criminal, the man who broke the
laws of society, the laws of the clan
of the tribe in question, was simply
but effectively himself broken by his
fellows—"The soul that sinneth, it
shall die," the "laws of the Medes
and the Persians, they do not change"
—these are some of the rulings of
early society. Of course, I know that
in some so-called backward races
there are instances of the treatment
of crime that put to shame our so-
called Christian civilization. But in-
to all this sort of thing I do not try
to go for our present purposes.Agitation for Reform.
The history of crime in the Middle
Ages and well on into the Eighteenth
Century is simply the history of ir-
rational punishment. Then came the
era of gaols and prisons after the
dreadful dungeons and cells and the
barbarous punishments of the Middle
Ages. Heaven alone knows of the
sufferings and tortures of prisoners
(whether deserving or undeserving) in
the early prisons of countries like
Spain and Russia, and, indeed, in our
own English prisons up to the time
of Dickens and Catherine Howard
and others. About the time of Bentham
and Mill, however, jurists and philo-
sophers in England and elsewhere
began to argue about the "freedom"
or the "necessity" of the human will
in connection with the topic of justice.**FIRST CLASSES OF
SEASON AT GYM.**Good Attendance at Opening
Classes.The opening class for gymnasium
work was held on Tuesday night, at
which over sixty turned out. This
class is purely voluntary, and is open
to any McGill man.The class has been arranged for
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, com-
mencing at 5.15 sharp, and will be
held at the Central Y.M.C.A.The work this year will consist of
chest and body exercises, callisthenic
drill and other forms of exercise.After the work in the gym, there
is an opportunity afforded of a dip
in the swimming tank, and this part
cannot be too highly emphasized.The opening turnout was quite en-
couraging, but there must be many
more who have the spare time, and
these are urged to show up at any of
the periods set, where the physical
director assures them of a welcome.Take sufficient exercise and so keep
fit for the hard pull in the spring.or the expediency of apparently ir-
rational and ineffective punishment.
It became quite evident to many that
our prison system and our criminal
law in England were simply not hav-
ing any tendency to diminish the
crime of the country.**The Older Gaols and Prisons.**In consequence of much agitation,
gaols and gaol management in Eng-
land had been put under Commission-
ers, and the Home Secretary, about
1830. An era of improved prison
construction under modern principles
then began to take place. But offences
(great or small) were still, judging
from results, treated most irrational-
ly. And there were endless abuses
connected with police courts and city
prisons, and so on. No one except
perhaps a philosopher, or a patriot,
here and there, was caring about the
past or the future of the punished
and the imprisoned. And, of course,
as late as the time of Dickens (and
Dickens was really a monumental
reforming force in mid-Victorian Eng-
land), people were still imprisoned
for debt, and debtors and other more
innocent persons, along with young
people, often got in gaols lessons in
vice and corruption that could quite
well have been avoided.The old county gaols and the city
prisons and the state prisons in Am-
erica and Canada simply reproduced,
we are told, the apparent necessities
and the apparent drawbacks of the
institutions of the Old Country.Those of us who, with an adoles-
cent, scientific curiosity, used to look
into gaols in the Old Country will re-
member how the head of a large pri-
son was generally a retired colonel or
major, who knew nothing about cri-
minals, but his ideas of the necessity of
making them "toe the line" in anything.
With the doctor and the chaplain and
a horde of rough, kind officials, such
a chief simply kept the prison popu-
lation at its daily routine of feeding,
sleeping, exercising, drilling and so
on. Chaplains, too, doubtless did
their best, with the old services and
rituals and the old "soul" inquiries.
But all this, even with the improved
modern gaol construction was not
diminishing crime or reducing the
number of criminals. The crime com-
mitted through the influence of drink,
passion, opportunity, temptation, pov-
erty, vice, evil conditions, etc., was
simply what it always had been.England, many years ago, was do-
ing (in the true English way of
"bungling through" after harm had
been done) some good reform work
through her various "discharged pri-
soners' aid" associations. These kind
agencies and people often got a hu-
manizing hold upon a man or a wo-
man after the expiry of a sentence,
helping an outgoing prisoner on the
road to a better life. But who can
think lightly of the difficulty of get-
ting employers to help a man or a
woman with a prison record?**New Point of View About Crime.**Gradually a new point of view
about crime arose everywhere—its re-
lation to the environment, its relation
to the offender himself, its relation to
our so-called laws and its relation to
our so-called methods of punishment.
It was found out, in the language of
the philosophy of the time, that crime
was "relative" to many things and
many conditions—to the country in
question, to the laws, to the conditions
of the criminal, to age, sex, training.
(To be Continued To-morrow.)**STUDENTS OF MCGILL**Science will highly contribute to your enjoyment of life. You
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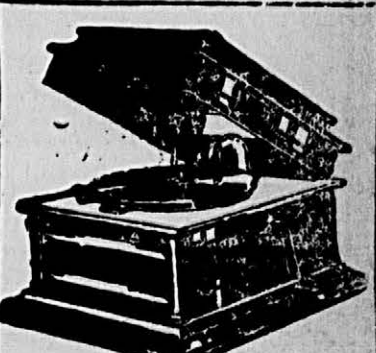
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ORCHESTRA.

The first rehearsal of the McGill Students' Orchestra will be held in Strathcona Hall on Friday, December 13th, at 7.15 p.m.

MISS HURLBATT GIVES ADDRESS BEFORE Y.W.C.A.

(Continued from Page 2.)

these people, isolated from the world, to whom the story of the street car is a Conan Doyle novel, to whom the stories of the war are new and fascinating. These people, even the wee kiddies, know not how to play, to enjoy or make believe. Dolls and balls are unknown, and Miss Millen's chief task was to teach the people how to play. Spelling and reading is essential, too, because the traders can easily trick these illiterate folk. Their speech is a mixture of every English dialect plus a bit of Scotch and Irish and French, a truly weird and untelligible utterance, when spoken at all, as Miss Millen found her new friends so shy that for days they were nearly all tongue-tied. Surely it would be a most worthy and well-repaid object for some of the girls to go to these people. Dr. Grenfell, British to the bone, a descendant of Sir Richard Grenville, a kinsman of Julian Grenfell and Admiral Grenfell of this war, feels keenly that it is from Canada that aid and enlightenment should be brought to these dreary Labrador folk. Miss Millen says that "if you go you will return feeling more delightful, glad, pleasure than ever you have experienced before. Will you go?"

Miss Mawdsley took us to the West and pointed out a like need for teachers, and really missionary teachers, too, to come to the aid of the Prairie Provinces. She gave many anecdotes from her own experiences, many of them relating to the enormous interest the people of the community show in the Teacher, illustrated by a story that on returning to her boarding place the teacher was greeted by this salute: "O, Teacher! Mother and I have tried on all your clothes, and counted your money, and you haven't very much!" Miss Mawdsley described the school as being built primarily for a dance-hall, and then equipped for teaching by the proceeds from the dances. The teacher is given quite a free scope in her choice of a curriculum, but the tremendous need for some grounding in the simplest English is the most essential requirement. The best way to obtain a post in the West is to apply to the Teachers' Agency, and you may get just about what you want that way. The pay in Saskatchewan is the highest in the Dominion. Miss Mawdsley closed by remarking that she hoped that some of those who do not go to Labrador this summer will try teaching in the West. The experience is excellent, and the need is very great.

Miss Lucille Roston, who was a pioneer fruit-picker and also a farmerette this summer, gave a very picturesque account of the "joys" of fruit-picking. When she and her mates first heard of this very new and original occupation for women, they wondered long as to the conditions, pay and experience. They went wondering, but soon they learned all. A hostel they found to be the stationery building in the camp, and the sleeping accommodation to be furnished by real military tents which leaked. The day was long from the 6 a.m. dishpan call to the 10 o'clock lights out, because a ten-hour day's work in the hot sun either crawling after elusive strawberries, kneeling on a blazing sand to gather raspberries or currants, or balancing on a jiggly ladder for 10 hours in a cherry tree, is not conducive to a restful feeling. Nevertheless, there was no grumbling; a jolly cheery, camp spirit incalculable benefit gained from fellowship and intercourse with other college girls, and a glad feeling of having done your bit at the end of it all. It was proved by the fact that many girls returned to the farms this summer, that the project of the Farmerette was successful.

The meeting adjourned after a hearty singing of Hall, Alma Mater.

Michigan—"Wipe off that smile!" The man walking past Palmer field, the women's athletic grounds, stopped in surprise at hearing the excessively warlike command. He beheld a businesslike sergeant-major drilling a platoon, not an ordinary platoon, you understand, but a platoon of girls. "They are good soldiers," said Sergeant-major Fischer, in speaking of his squads. "They are as accurate and as apt in learning military tactics as the men. They do everything but the manual of arms and bayonet practice; setting up exercises will be started as soon as drill is held in the gymnasium."

The soldiers aren't the Russian Legion of death types or yet of the few women variety; they're just regular active girls who take their exercise and receive their credits for military marching instead of hockey, tennis or archery. Their commanding officer isn't a warrior grim and bold, a hero sans peur et sans reproche; he's just

R. V. C. NOTES

The Montreal Local Council of Women invites all students to be present at a public meeting to be held in the Windsor Hall, Friday evening, December 13, at 8.15 o'clock, to consider the Educational Situation in the Province of Quebec in regard to compulsory education, scarcity of teachers, and the question of salaries.

You are invited to be present at a private view of a series of moving pictures, entitled "Canada's Work for Wounded Soldiers," presented by The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, under the direction of Sir James Loughheed, K.C.M.G., P.C., at the Royal Victoria College, on Thursday evening, December 12th, at 8.15 o'clock.

E. W. Beatty, Esq., K.C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, will make an introductory address.

Undergraduates

Don't forget the important meeting to be held to-day, at one o'clock, in the Common Room.

La Societe Francaise.

The Societe Francaise held a most enjoyable meeting yesterday afternoon. Mlle. Fouron read "Les Vieux," from "Les Lettres de Mon Moulin," and as she read the scenes from this story were acted in a very clever manner by some of the members of

a regular sergeant-major who occasionally meets the necessity of issuing a hurried "As you were," and the subsequent "Wipe off that smile."

Beginning Tuesday, Nov. 5, Sergeant-major Fischer, assisted by Miss Marion Wood and Miss Marion Dawley, is to have charge of the women's class in military training. This class is now held at Palmer field at 2.30 o'clock Tuesday and Thursday. During the winter the work will be carried on in the Barbour gymnasium, and if sufficient number of women enroll, a battalion will be formed and given intensive training on a strict military basis. The plan has been carried out with great success at the University of Chicago, where an entire unit has been organized. The military authorities here favour the plan and feel that the discipline and good posture resulting from such a training are decidedly worth while.

Why are opera companies like the American flag? Because they are obliged to have stars.

Why are your nose and chin constantly at variance? Because words are continually passing between them. When is a woman not a woman? When she is a little cross.

the society. Miss Lucie Macdonald was the star of the afternoon and carried out her part to perfection. The other characters were all so true to life that it is difficult to say which was the best one. Miss Lucie Riley was the old man, and Miss Eileen Wall his dear, little old wife, and the Misses Larkin and Palmer left nothing to be desired in the character of the two little orphans. Miss Pickel and Miss Marion Young scored a great success in a vocal duet in which there was much action and a great deal of feeling. Three old sailors from a French tramp steamer sang a song of the Breton fisherman and the girl he had left in Paimpol; and the meeting came to a close with the usual tribute to our Alma Mater, to France and to Our King.

\$5.00 for \$4.00

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**What is a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP?**

It is a stamp for which the Dominion of Canada will pay you \$5.00 on January 1st, 1924.

It enables you to lend small savings to the Government at a rate of interest which accumulates 20 cents a year on each \$4.00 invested.

A War-Savings Stamp costs you \$4.00 if purchased in December, 1918, or January, 1919, and the price increases one cent each month after January.

Canada's Pledge for FIVE DOLLARS

Every man, woman and child in Canada should invest in War-Savings Stamps all the money that he or she can save by STRICT ECONOMY.

With W.-S. S. you can "build a bond" at your own convenience, taking advantage of the unexcelled security and the high interest. You are not tied down to making payments at stated times, though it is desirable to purchase as regularly and as often as you can.

Should you at any time need money, you can cash your W.-S. S. at the Post Office for the indicated surrender value—the amount you paid with fair interest.

By placing your W.-S. S. on the Certificate provided, and registering same, you are protected against loss by fire, theft or other cause. Your registered Certificate is of no value to anyone but yourself.

As an aid to the purchase of W.-S. S., you can buy THRIFT Stamps of the value of 25 cents, 16 of which may be exchanged for one W.-S. S.

W.-S. S. are on sale at Money-Order Post Offices, Banks, and other places displaying the W.-S. S. sign shown at the top of this announcement.

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Do you buy your favorite smokes and sweets at the Union tobacco stand?

By purchasing your supplies there you will be supporting one of our most valuable acquisitions, the McGill Union.

If you cannot find your "favorite" among the supplies, kindly mention it to the porter in charge.

The most courteous attention is shown to all students by the attendants.

All Out To Patronize The Union!